THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 852. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 PER ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby authorized to sign our Firm.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
9ja 1367 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG was admitted a partner in our firm, from the 1st July last.
OVERWEG & Co.
13de 1112 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. EDWARD CHARLES ESSEX with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
29no 967 Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.
JAMES E. BUSH.
20de 968 Newchwang, Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.
JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 26th Janv. 1866.
tf 589

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.
JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 589 Shanghai, 26th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
jy27—67 273 Chinc, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs JOHN PORTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsien, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th September, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On *Ships*, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,250,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1867.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before or time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.
tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

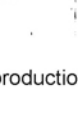
Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well a the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS'

Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

Worcestershire Sauce.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. forged.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of Mr. CHRISTY'S Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of Steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.

20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per [case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case [15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALEAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case [5 Guineas upwards.

The number depends on the size of the roots; the cases average 30 plants each.

All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLENMORE & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de 726 30th June, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic. Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of

A. Legrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complains of the Bladder, and in cases of
Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin
it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, FRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
6ap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 15 21st, 1866.
tf 650

TUPPER & Co.,

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66, 671 December 23rd, 1865.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Shanghai, 13th Nov., 1866.

THE Pilot Regulations for the Port of Shanghai agreed on by the several Consuls and the Chinese authorities, and published by the Commissioner of Customs on the 8th instant, will be considered binding on Swedish and Norwegian subjects at this Port, pending instructions from the Government.

Applications for Licenses may be made to the Harbour Master on and after the 15th instant, and the Regulations will come into effect on January 1st 1867.

F. B. FORBES,
31de 1447 *Consul General.*

By Royal Command

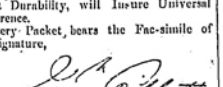
STEEL PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN.

JOSEPH GILLOTT,

VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,



They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67

Miscellaneous Entelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. MORITZ KAUFFMAN, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—HOLY MASS is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and BENEDICTION at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England...(tel.)...Oct.	24	Hankow,.....Nov.	18
Hongkong,.....Nov.	14	Nagasaki,..... ,,	16
Tientsin,..... ,,	13	Yokohama,..... ,,	18

Latest dates in England, from China.—

Hongkong,.....	July 29	Received via Marseilles	
Shanghai,..... ,,	22	Sept. 15th.	

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending Nov. 23rd, 1866.

Malwa.	*Patna.*	*Benares.*
Nov.—Strs.—Tls.	*Nov.*—*Tls.*	*Tls.*
17.—660.....	473 a 475	476.....
19.—660.....	470 nomi.	475.....
20.—670.....	465.....	.....
21.—670 nomi.	455 a 457	460.....
22.—666.....	455.....	455.....
23.—665 a 660	450 a 455	.....

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.					
Nov. 17 H.W.	7.52	18.03	N.N.W.	1	f	30.37	57
,, 17 L.W.	2.02	3.10	N.	2	b	30.31	57
,, 18 H.W.	9.10	18.10		5	b	30.35	54
,, 18 L.W.	4.38	1.03	N.W.	4	b	30.39	53
,, 19 H.W.	6.07	13.08		2	b	30.51	56
,, 19 H.W.	10.24	18.08	N.N.W.	5	b	30.32	51
,, 19 L.W.	6.55	11.10	N. by E.	2	m	30.29	53
,, 20 H.W.	11.04	20.02	W.S.W.	2	b	30.28	49
,, 21 L.W.	7.43	11.07	N.	0	f	30.50	51
,, 21 H.W.	11.38	20.08	N.N.E.	3	b	30.28	57
,, 22 L.W.	8.22	11.05	E.	2	m	30.12	54
,, 22 H.W.	12.24	21.11	W.N.W.	3	b	30.07	57
,, 23 L.W.	8.53	12.02	N.N.E.	4	b	30.18	57
,, 23 H.W.	1.09	22.10	,,	4	b	30.16	57

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (haze); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

BIRTH.

At Hankow, on the 14th instant, the wife of JAMES AITKEN, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HENRY TAYLOR, 2nd Engr., of the steamer "Island Queen" on the 13th instant, of Cholera.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Nov. 24, "Express," (Br. str.), Whitelaw, from Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per steamer "Ying-tsze-fei," from Tientsin, Mr. Robinson, H. B. M.'s Consul at Canton. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Str. "Ganges" from Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Messrs. Pole, Martin, Pelsby, and Loberg. Per "Lizzie Allen" from Hakodadi, Mr. Howell. Per "Kiukiang" from Newchwang, Mr. and Mrs. Rush, child and servant, Messrs. Burr and Mulberry. Per "Cadiz," from Yokohama Messrs. Bernhard and West. Per ship "Peter Denny," from London, Miss M. A. Merrett, Revd. W. D. Thompson, Revd. M. Hodge, Messrs. Buttlestone, Smith, Steer, 1 female and 1 male Chinese. Per "Diplexe" from Yokohama.—For Shanghai—Mr. & Mrs. Dabry, Messrs. Bradford, D'Algueballe, Howland, Thomas, Rathmund, and two Chinese. For Hongkong—Messrs. F. Vesseur, Guerin. For Saigon—M. Dupral. For Suez—Messrs. Fendre, Dusins, and Gatmond. For Marseilles—Messrs. Del'Oro, Pini, Veneroni, Biava, Vercetereli, Begnotti, Danioli, La Peyrouse, Clippet, Dumarcel, De Rotrou, and 10 Japanese (Ambassador and staff.)

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer "Singapore," with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave To-morrow, the 25th instant.

THE London Mail of the 10th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 24th Nov., and here on the 26th.—It arrived last year on the 10th Dec, per *Dupleix*.

THE French Mail of Oct. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Nov., and here on the 5th of Dec. It arrived last year on the 10th of Dec, per M. I. "*Dupleix*."

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1866.

THE success which has followed the revivification of the North China branch of the Asiatic Society has fully equalled, if not exceeded, the hopes of those who were instrumental in raising it from its ashes; and has practically contradicted the apprehensions expressed that the supply of contributions would soon be exhausted. Thus far, at least, no symptom of such a calamity has become apparent; every successive meeting giving proof rather of increasing strength than of decadence. No opportunity has been lost to enlist new recruits, and most of the gentlemen whose long residence in the country and acquaintance with the inhabitants and the language especially fit them for contributors, have been induced to enrol themselves as members. By many of these, papers of high interest and value have already been contributed—witness the names of Williams, Edkins, Martin, Wylie, &c.; and many others on the list are well able to enrich its records. The sources of the information which it is the object of the Society to accumulate, are well-nigh inexhaustible; and its career, hitherto, is an earnest that it will worthily fulfil its object.

The papers read at the last meeting, though of a totally opposite character, are nearly equally interesting. The competitive system of the Chinese has always been regarded as one of the best institutions in the country, and is believed to be one of the few into which the all-pervading venality of officials has not yet crept. The careful separation of candidates, the precautions taken to prevent the importation into the cells of any books or documents which could assist them in their tasks, and the high estimation set on the attainment of the degree striven for, go far to guarantee the purity of the proceedings. That the system of examination itself is a mistaken one—involving a gigantic exercise of memory on old saws and abstract moralisms, to the exclusion of practical and useful knowledge—does not lessen the interest attaching to the system; though we may well wish that the educated classes could be convinced of the necessity for importing new objects into the routine of study. Possibly the increasing wish that has lately been shown to avail of foreign inventions, may awaken a desire to dispense with foreign aid in their manufacture, and lead to a conviction that wise reform lies rather in advance than in retrogression—in an endeavour to push forward on the path of knowledge, rather than in struggling to regain the imaginary excellence of the past.

Mr. Kingsmill's description of the coal-fields in the south-eastern provinces of the empire, pointed to the existence of coal in considerable quantities, but conveyed an unsatisfactory impression of its quality, compared with that in the north. It is, however, premature to form a decided opinion on this subject, as the Chinese, working very superficially, have probably not reached the lower and better strata. At present, difficulty of communication would probably prevent the consumption of native coal in any quantity, even if the Chinese would allow us to work the mines; but, with reference to the railways which, sooner or later, will inevitably be introduced, it is important to know that the necessary fuel is ready at hand. Possibly before many now living in Shanghai have quitted it, "West Hartley" may have yielded the palm to "Nanking," and the Sydney coal trade become a thing of the past.

A FEW weeks ago, we drew attention to the preponderating power in the empire held by the Viceroy of the two Kiangs, and pointed out that the result of a coalition between him and Tsenkwo-fan would be to make these two mandarins virtual masters of central China. Moreover, Chekeang overawed, Fokkien poor, Kwantung and Kwangsi exhausted by chronic rebellion, could offer them no resistance; while the North-West was disaffected. The effort of the Government to sow permanent dissension between them had failed, as their temporary misunderstanding had been removed, and a *rapprochement* effected. Whether or not they contemplated using this power for their own aggrandisement, was an open question; but there was no doubt that the power existed, and that the fact was causing uneasiness in the Councils of the Emperor.

We now hear of a scheme which, whether promoted by the Imperial Government or emanating from the local Mandarins, bears every appearance of being intended as a counterpoise to the Tseng-Li coalition. The Viceroys of Fokkien and Che-keang, and Kwantung and Kwangsi, have agreed to club funds for the construction, at Foochow, of a foundry and dockyard, which shall place not only guns but gunboats at their disposal. About, Tls. 3,000,000 is the estimated outlay, a sum which will not however, we suspect, permit the attainment of so great results as are hoped for. Shipbuilding is rather an expensive luxury, and the importation of workmen and material from France, is an expensive commencement. Two French gentlemen, Messrs. Giquel and d'Aiguebelle, are, we believe, at the head of the scheme, and purpose to carry it out with the aid of skilled foreign labour. Ten gunboats are to be built, and the Chinese to be instructed in working them, during a period of six years, at the conclusion of which it is assumed that they will be able to do without foreign superintendence—to carry on their own foundry, and to navigate their own craft. Theoretically no scheme could be better devised or more praiseworthy. Practically, the likelihood of the latter portion being realised is most remote. There is no reason why the gentlemen in question, aided by European workmen, should not attain the same success which Macartney has earned at Soochow. But that every foreigner concerned will disinterestedly retire at the end of six years, or that the Chinese will be able to dispense with their aid, is in the highest degree improbable.

However this may be, we sincerely wish them success. The weakness of the authorities has been frequently pointed out as one cause of the frequent disturbances with China; and among the turbulent populations of Fokkien and Kwantung, the influence of the local Mandarins is notoriously small. People who go out armed to till the fields, and indulge in skirmishes with the inhabitants of another village with which their own is at enmity, by way of occasional recreation, are somewhat difficult to control. As a rule, we believe, the officials are constrained to leave them much to their own devices, and these are generally inconsistent even with Chinese notions of order and propriety. The possession of a few guns may perhaps enable the mandarins to curb some of these eccentricities, and to exercise more than a nominal authority. Besides, however, a desire improve the condition of the people, we have a direct interest in strengthening the hands of the authorities, in the prospect of enabling them to place some restrictions on the pirates who swarm on these coasts. The satisfaction, too, with which, for these reasons, we regard the initiation of the scheme in question, is unalloyed by the slightest apprehension that any military knowledge foreigners may impart to the Chinese, will ever be used with effect against themselves. At first, possibly, the latter may imagine that the possession of foreign guns will enable them to compete successfully with a foreign force. But should such a foolish impression ever lead to collision, their enlightenment will be speedy and effectual.

Summary of the Week.

A second meeting of the projectors of the new theatre has been held, at which the satisfactory announcement was made that Tls. 6,010 had been subscribed, and it was resolved to commence building forthwith. A meeting of Volunteers has also been held, to discuss the advisability of re-arming the Corps. Considerable difference of opinion prevailed, as will be seen from the report, and we do not imagine that it will be found possible to give effect to the resolution adopted, for the purchase of 100 rifles on the Snider principle, as we doubt the collecti on of half the requisite funds.

We are glad to learn that the Municipal Council have decided on paying the outstanding debts of the Building Well Road, amounting to Tls. 935.62, out of the balance of funds at their disposal, after paying the repairs of the road and bridges. The title deeds of the road will then be handed over by H. B. M. Consul to the Council, and a regular transfer of the property effected.

The steamer *Whampoa* which left for Nagasaki on the 18th instant, has been obliged to put back through stress of weather, experienced on the following day. The decks, we learn, leaked so badly that water poured through on the boilers, causing the steam to condense as soon as it was generated.

Great commotion has been excited in the opium market by heavy failures among native dealers. A report of a case in which Mr. Hogg objected to Mr. Thorne building a wall through the middle of a road, one half of which belongs to each, will be found el-sewhere. The minutes of the last meeting of the Municipal Council will also be found in another column. They are, if possible, more barren of interest than usual. Fifteen hundred packages of tea saved from the *Ellen Rodger* have been sold, realizing Tls. 9,500.

The Taotai yesterday sent a body of fifty men into the Hong-que settlement, to arrest four men accused of being concerned in a recent robbery near the Porte Montauban. It would have been more courteous to have intimated his intention beforehand, of sending so large a force.

YOKOHAMA advices state that peace has been restored between Chosiu and the Tycoon, through the intervention of the Mikado. No further rice riots had taken place and the government were taking measures to import grain.

THEATRICAL.

THE success which has attended the efforts of the Theatrical Committee to raise funds for fitting up a new theatre, appears to have surprised every one. In fact, all hope of getting one this year had nearly been abandoned; and the sudden transition from despair to success beyond their aspirations, suggested the hope of realising a scheme that had previously been considered as desirable, but almost as visionary, as a "chateau en Espagne." Only a fortnight ago, the committee decided to abandon as hopeless any attempt to raise funds this year for building a theatre, but to make a last effort to raise the sum necessary for fitting up the traditional godown, as a sort of loan from the community. Tls. 3,000 were required, and grave doubts were, we believe, entertained as to whether even this moderate sum could be obtained. Yet, seven days later, they were able to announce to one of the fullest meetings ever seen in Shanghai, that Tls. 500 beyond the sum asked had been promised; that they saw their way clearly to another Tls. 500, and had met with so ready response to their appeal, that they felt justified in proposing to construct a permanent theatre, at a cost of some Tls. 6,000. The feeling of the meeting was unmistakeably in favour of this enlargement on the original plan, and we believe Mr. Groom's proposal for its adoption would have been carried, had it been put to the vote; but a protest by Mr. Alabaster against commencing in debt, suggested the wise resolution to adjourn decision, in order that the prospect of obtaining the necessary funds might be put beyond a doubt. The result has proved that the good will expressed by the gentlemen present was a criterion of the prevailing feeling of the community, and the Committee were able to announce, on Thursday, that the required sum had been subscribed. The actual cost of building a wooden theatre, on a plan exhibited to the meeting, will only be Tls. 3,000; but having obtained the building, the Committee are penurarily in nearly the same position as at present. As much money will be required for scenery, lighting and other minor necessaries, as in fitting up a godown; so that the total estimate of Tls. 6,000 is evidently not excessive. The advantage from the additional outlay is only apparent at the end of the season; when at least two thirds of the excess of this, over the sum originally asked, will be saved, by avoiding the sale of property. Every year, hitherto, the scenery, lights, chairs and general fittings of the godown have had to be sold; last year Tls. 2,000 were thus lost, on an original outlay of Tls. 2,400, and this is only an instance of what has periodically taken place. The folly of sinking annually a third of the sum required to erect and fit up a permanent building, is sufficiently apparent, and we trust more judicious financiering is in prospect.

A new era has thus dawned for "the buskin'd scene and humble sock." A "name" and a "habitation" are valuable possessions, and the amateurs of Shanghai will have attained both, this season. They have already resolved to form themselves into a Dramatic Society; and they now have a fair prospect of getting a Theatre. The resolution to concentrate their forces and proclaim a community of property was most wise. We have had admirable performances by the Rangers, Rifles, and by that mysterious but very successful body, the Amateur Burlesque Company; each and every one by distinct sets of actors, rejoicing in distinct theatrical properties. The result of concentrating these forces, will be an aggregation of dramatic talent which will render any attempt by travelling companies, to enlist the sympathies of a Shanghai audience, utterly hopeless and profitless. Since Susarion travelled through Greece, ridiculing the follies and vices of his time, or Massinger's "Roman Actor" endeavoured to

> "on the stage
> Decipher to the life what honours wait
> On good and glorious actions, and the shame
> That treads upon the heels of vice"

—never have individual failings and local peculiarities been more unsparingly lashed, than by Shanghai amateurs. The impecuniosity of public companies, the idiosyncracies of local newspapers, even personal eccentricities, have been exposed with such unsparing severity that

> Even those spectators that were so inclined,
> Go home changed men.

Taking warning by the failings they had themselves exposed, the amateurs objected to commence their new building with a debt; and the community, acknowledging the justness of their scruple, have liberally averted the danger of that impecuniosity which they dreaded.

SELF-DEFENCE.

THE case of Wilson v. Lloyd which we reported on Tuesday, affords a beautiful exemplification of the principle that a man smitten on one cheek, should turn the other to the smiter. Our innate depravity suggests resistance, and, in some degree, retaliation when our life is threatened; but the case in question occurs opportunely to warn us against acting on the impulse. In order that the full extent of the defendant's iniquity may be appreciated, it is necessary to bear clearly in mind the gross provocation of which he had been guilty, and the exemplary calmness with which Wilson bore it. Lloyd actually, in his capacity as chief officer of the *Fusiyama*, refused permission to a quarter master to go on shore with Wilson to drink. Most men under such circumstances would have inflicted condign punishment on the spot; but the complainant, with exemplary self control, suppresses his indignation until a more favourable opportunity of remonstrance shall occur. This soon offers, as Lloyd is going on shore. With a delicacy that does him credit, Wilson still abstains from referring to the actual cause of quarrel, but ingeniously accuses the defendant of having stolen his hat, shuts the gate and levels a pistol at his head. Of course the correct thing for Lloyd to have done under the circumstances, would have been to allow himself to be shot, to ask Wilson whether he would like to fire another barrel; and then, if he did not chance to be killed, to bring an action for assault, if his conscience would allow him, against the man he had so grievously injured. But the defendant, we regret to find, has not yet learned to control his passions sufficiently to permit calm reflection. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he sprang at his victim, wrenched the pistol out of his hand — and actually struck him with it on the head. No wonder the Court characterised such conduct as aggressive, and, tempering justice with mercy, inflicted a fine of two Mexican dollars, as a warning against similar ebullitions of passion in future.

As a contrast to this disgraceful outrage, we are glad to be able to instance the exemplary behaviour of a Manila-man who appeared a few days ago in the Mixed Court, under somewhat similar circumstances. Late one evening, he was accosted by a Mexican with an enquiry what was his name. A mild reply that his name was John, failed to satisfy his interrogator, who repeated his question a second and a third time, receiving on each occasion a similar deprecatory answer. Having thus satisfied himself thoroughly of the name of his interlocutor, he shot him and walked away. As there is nothing particularly objectionable in a man being called John, the incitement to this act of violence does not at first

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appear. But, we believe it is to be found in the fact that the Mexican had a quarrel with another man rejoicing in that cognomen and, not being able to find him, shot the one in question. In this case will, we believe, be enquired into by the Teotai and two foreign Consuls, as the Mexican has no national representative before whom he can be prosecuted. Our object, however, is only to draw a contrast between the exemplary conduct of John, and the disgraceful violence of Lloyd. The latter objects to being shot, knocks his assailant on the head and is fined $2. The other submits quietly to the attack, accepts a severe wound, and may possibly have the gratification of seeing his assailant acquitted for want of evidence.

A tale, to be good, should always convey a moral. The moral in this instance evidently is that, if a rowdy refers to shoot you, the correct thing is to allow him to do it. You may be beaten out in wresting the pistol from his hand; but any attempt to disable him from further persecution will result in condign punishment. It is well known that excessive retaliation contents the aggrieved party into an assailant in the eye of the law. But to knock an assailant on the head with a pistol after having, at risk of one's life, obtained possession of it, does not appear very excessive retribution. Some men would have gone further, and inflicted the sound thrashing so richly merited. The being fined $2 without even the gratification of thrashing a man who has threatened to shoot you, is not satisfactory. Possibly, another time, Mr. Lloyd may be inclined to take the matter in his own hands—at least if he is to be fined, will determine at least to have the gratification of knowing that he has done some thing to deserve it.

THE THEATRE.

A very fully attended meeting of gentlemen interested in the proposed new theatre was held at the club on the 16th inst., Mr. Winchester in the Chair.

The Chairman said he had not been sure up to the present moment of the precise form in which the Committee would lay the propositions which they had to suggest before the guarantors. Particulars of the scheme would no doubt be explained by some of the members. They had been eminently successful in inducing gentlemen to guarantee funds, Tls. 3,500 having been subscribed; and it was the opinion of some Members of the Committee, who were enthusiastic in consequence of their success, that the original plan should now be much enlarged. The first business, however, would be to elect a committee of management, and it was suggested that this should be composed of the same gentlemen who formed the Dramatic Committee.

Mr. Lawrence then proposed—

"That the Committee appointed by the Dramatic Society be appointed to act as Committee for the management of the guarantee fund."

Mr. Pearon seconded this proposal, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alabaster said the next thing was to ask permission of the guarantors to expend the money which had been so handsomely subscribed, in fitting up a theatre. The original scheme was that they should take a godown for six months, fit it up, and at the end of that time clear out. It was calculated that they would be able to do this for Tls. 3,000; and he hoped that, at the end of the season, sufficient profit would have been realised to enable the repayment of their money to the guarantors. Another proposal was, to erect a temporary theatre, at a expense of Tls. 5,000, instead of fitting up a godown. The latter scheme would not involve an outlay of more than Tls 3,000, and would enable a return of a certain sum to the guarantors. The former would give them a permanent building, but would not leave much money for returning to the guarantors. It was for these gentlemen to consider whether they preferred to have their money back, and leave matters, at the end of six months, in the same position as now; or whether they would not have their money back, but have a building in hand. The difference in the time of completing either arrangement would probably be a fortnight in favour of the godown. He would now propose—

That the Tls. 3,000 now collected be expended as originally proposed, in fitting up a godown.

Mr. Underwood's experience of theatrical matters in Shanghai, convinced him that it would be a mistake to hire a godown, and sell their property for next to nothing at the end of the season. The plan of building a wooden theatre was much preferable.

Mr. Alabaster had merely brought forward a formal motion, because he thought the Committee were bound to show that they were prepared to carry out the original scheme, on the strength of which they had got the guarantee.

Mr. Mynburgh, equally as a matter of form, seconded Mr. Alabaster's motion.

Mr. Groom thought the figures given by Mr. Alabaster were rather erroneous, as they led to a belief that, if it were determined to fit up a godown as a temporary theatre, a sum of Tls. 3,000 would be available, at the end of the season, for return to the guarantors. The experience, however, of previous seasons showed that, under this, they would have to net Tls. 5,000. The mere fitting up would cost Tls. 2,000; and woodwork, scenery, &c. another Tls. 1,000. On the last occasion, these had cost Tls. 2,600 and, when re-sold, had only brought Tls. 200. Another Tls. 500 would go in rent, so eventually the guarantors might perhaps get back some Tls. 700. The scheme which he wished to bring forward was, he thought, much better than that of fitting up a godown. It was, the erection of a wooden building which was guaranteed to last five years, and though the sum purposed to be expended on it would not admit of much decoration, it would enable it to be made convenient and comfortable. Many persons present were aware how long wooden buildings would last. In America, he believed, most of the houses in the country were built of wood. He held in his hand a plan which had been kindly drawn out by Mr. Kidner, of a building providing accommodation for 700 persons. This, however, was more than was needed, and by omitting one of the galleries it could be reduced to hold 500 or 600, which was all that was required. Such a building, Captain Roberts guaranteed to put up for Tls. 3,000. It was proposed to erect it on a piece of land at the back of Balfour buildings, which Messrs. Dent & Co. had very kindly placed at their disposal for Tls. 250 per annum, with the option of extending the lease over five years. They would thus be able to keep their scenery instead of destroying it as hitherto at the end of each season. When it was considered that the rent of a godown would be Tls. 500 or Tls. 600, and the cost of alterations probably Tls. 2,000, the cost of building the structure in question was really very little greater. The committee had already collected Tls. 3,500, and saw their way clearly to Tls. 4,000. With this sum, he would propose to commence the building, in the confidence that the other Tls. 1,000 which were required for fittings could be got out of the profits of the first season's performances. In the event of other companies coming to Shanghai, a theatre would then be always ready for them, and the committee would be able to make something out of them. He would propose, therefore—

That, instead of fitting up a godown, a temporary theatre, on the plans submitted to the meeting, be built and fitted up.

Mr. Underwood seconded this amendment. He was perfectly satisfied the scheme now brought forward would be more successful than the original one; and would ultimately enable the return of a higher per centage to the guarantors. He was sure that, if the theatrical corps got into a corner, the community would come forward to aid them, and would not leave them in the ditch. Two months, which it appeared the wooden building would take to erect, was not too long to wait. They had waited so long already, that a fortnight, more or less, would not make much difference.

The Chairman thought it desirable that the guarantors should take notice that the adoption of the amendment would probably commit them to a guarantee of the whole sum to be expended, although only Tls. 3,500 had been actually subscribed for. It was a question whether they are in a position to sanction an expenditure beyond this sum.

Mr. Alabaster had brought forward his motion to show that the Committee were prepared to carry out the original scheme. At the same time, he thought Mr. Groom's was infinitely preferable if, only, the money could be obtained. But he should be sorry to see the Dramatic Company begin in debt. Every day things were seen coming to grief in Shanghai, because they had begun with a small debt which eventually crushed them. If, however, the community would subscribe the Tls. 6,000 which would be required as an original outlay, he thought it would be infinitely better to build a theatre.

Mr. Groom would modify his amendment by adding the words "provided a sum of Tls. 6,000 be guaranteed within a week."

The Chairman sincerely hoped that, among the many gentlemen who were fond of theatricals, it would be possible to raise the required amount. He believed that Tls. 12,000 had been collected for the new Racquet Club, and he could hardly doubt that it would be possible to get Tls. 6,000 for a scheme which would afford so much gratification to all classes.

Mr. Lemann dwelt at some length on the inappropriateness of the term "guarantor," which he thought ought to be "subscriber."

Mr. Little explained that the position of affairs was this. The hope of a permanent theatre having been given up, the committee had asked for a guarantee to the extent of Tls. 3,000 towards fitting up a temporary one. That amount had been got so easily that they now thought of enlarging the scheme. But they did not think they had any business to adopt a scheme, which perhaps involved sinking money they had held out a hope of returning, without the sanction of the gentlemen who had guaranteed the funds asked. Most persons, when applied to by the committee, had said they would rather pay the money down at once. This was a striking fact, for which the committee were so unprepared that they would not accept it.

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. Merry whether the amounts subscribed might not be converted into shares, Mr. Alabaster said the guarantors actually would be shareholders, as much as those in the Recreation Fund, although they would not have bits of paper with an elaborate stamp in the corner.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Little now proposed as a second amendment—

That this meeting be adjourned to Thursday next, at the same hour, that it may be ascertained whether the list of subscriptions can be increased to Tls. 6,000, with the view of erecting a temporary theatre on the plans submitted to this meeting."

This was carried unanimously, and the meeting separated, with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At an adjourned meeting of the projectors of the new theatre held on the 22nd inst., the satisfactory announcement was made that Tls. 6,010 had been subscribed. The resolution, therefore proposed by Mr. Groom and seconded by Mr. Underwood at the last meeting

That instead of fitting up a godown, a temporary theatre on the plans submitted to the meeting be built and fitted up,

was carried, as was a subsequent proposal by Sir E. Hornby seconded by Mr. R. B. Baker,

That subscribers should receive Tls. 25 scrip for the amount of their subscription; such scrip to be transferable by endorsement and to be redeemable at the end of each season, to such extent as the funds will admit.

Mr. Lawrance then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Committee for the energy they had shown in collecting the required amount. In these days of impecuniosity the idea of going into a man's house and asking him for money, was something horrible; the gentlemen therefore who had raised this sum by taking every bull in Shanghai, as it were, by the horns, deserved great credit for their pluck.

Sir E. Hornby seconded this proposal which was carried with acclamation; and the meeting separated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

VOLUNTEER MEETING.

A meeting of Volunteers was held yesterday afternoon to consider the propriety of adopting a new weapon for the corps.

After a few remarks by the Chairman, Sir E. Hornby, Mr. Cann proposed and Mr. Merry seconded—

That the Snider converted Enfield breech-loading rifle, carrying the Boxer regulation army ammunition, be obtained; and that the order for one hundred of above arm be sent to Messrs. Maclean & Brenell for execution.

This was carried after some discussion by 11 to 9.

Mr. Merry then proposed—

That to meet the expenses hereby incurred each member shall advance the sum of Tls. 10, and if the necessary amount be obtained, the order shall be given and the balance paid out of the funds of the corps, on receipt of the arms.

He thought the proposition was very fair as, if ordinary care were taken of a rifle, the owner would be tolerably certain to receive back his Tls. 10. when he left the corps. Some security that the weapons would be taken care of was wanted, as at present many members very much neglected those entrusted to them, there being no fine. The re-armament was not a question which affected the shooting men, as had been suggested. It was an object that all should be armed with a useful weapon, and that in use with the English army was for many reasons the most convenient.

Mr. J. Kidner having seconded this resolution, Mr. Todd proposed and Mr. Kelly seconded an amendment—

That it is not desirable to incur any expense that cannot be met out of the funds of the corps.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the new weapon would be served out to the Rangers and the Customs Company, and it was pointed out that the arm did not apply to either corps.

Mr. Lawrance thought, as the minority on the last resolution had been a large one, there might be a difficulty in getting all the members to subscribe Tls. 10; and the consequence might be that some members would resign the corps in preference. He would suggest that a wider opinion should be obtained, by sending round a circular asking whether the members individually agreed to accept the Snider rifle. Another meeting could then be called, and the proposition put.

Mr. Merry and Mr. Kidner referred to the difficulty which had been found in inducing volunteers to express an opinion, on previous occasions, as proving the uselessness of this course.

The Chairman pointed out that 100 rifles was a large number to order, and that, if only a small number of volunteers accepted the Snider, Messrs. Maclean and Brenell would have incurred a responsibility which the funds would not meet.

Mr. Ramsay now proposed

"That the officers be instructed to ascertain the number of persons willing to subscribe, and to collect subscriptions before any action be taken."

The Chairman seconded the amendment, in the absence of any other seconder, as he was most anxious to obtain the opinion of the meeting.

Mr. Pearson thought this was provided for in the body of the resolution, as it was understood that the rifles would not be ordered unless the amount were collected.

Mr. Ramsay, however, pressed his amendment, which was lost by 11 votes to 10. Mr. Todd's amendment was then put and lost by 9 votes to 6. The original motion was next put and carried by 17 to 7.

MINUTES of a meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held at the Society's Rooms on Tuesday the 13th November 1866.

Present George F. Seward Esq., President in the chair.

Revd. C. H. Butcher, Messrs. Hart, Fitzroy, Goodwin, Lawrance, Alabaster, Dulcken, Gracie, Revd. W. Muirhead, &c.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were balloted for and elected.

Mr. T. T. Cooper, } *Resident Members.*
Mr. H. Meller, }
Mr. Fryer, *Corresponding Member.*

The following gentlemen were then proposed for election at the next meeting as non-resident members. Proposed by Mr. Seward and seconded by Revd. C. H. Butcher—

Mr. H. D. Williams.

Proposed by Mr. Kingsmill, seconded by Mr. Lawrance—

Mr. N. B. Dennys of Hongkong.

As Resident Members, Proposed by Mr. Seward and seconded by Revd. C. H. Butcher—

Dr. W. F. Eastlack and Mr. Clark.

Proposed by Mr. Seward and seconded by Mr. Lawrance—

Mr. W. H. Mitchell.

Proposed by Mr. Kingsmill and seconded by Mr. Seward—

Mr. George Beck.

As rejoining Member—Proposed by Mr. Lawrance and seconded by Revd. C. H. Butcher—

Dr. F. C. Sibbald.

The Secretary then read the paper by Dr. Keer, on the "Examination Halls at Canton."

Those Halls contain nothing attractive in an architectural point of view and are chiefly interesting as illustrative of the pains which the Chinese take to have the examinations conducted in a fair manner and to preclude the possibility of any partiality. For upwards of a thousand years has the system of competitive examination for literary degrees existed in this country; and it has received not only the sanction but also the support of every dynasty which has ruled the Empire. The particular Hall described in the paper is intended for the triennial examinations at which the graduates of the first degree *Sui Tsai* 秀才, are required to be present; and it forms a specimen of similar buildings which exist in every province. Its length is 1,330 ft.; and its width 583 ft., the whole being surrounded by a high wall, there being two gates near the respective South ends of the East and West walls, leading to the enclosure which admits to the main entrance. The Hall has two great divisions; first, the ranges of cells for the candidates, and secondly the apartment for the Officers who superintendent the examination. The paper then proceeds to give a very interesting description of the hall, which is illustrated by a small diagram. There are no less than 8,653 cells; which are 5 ft. 9 in. deep and 3 ft. 8 in. wide. A groove in the side walls admits a plank, which answers the purpose of a bed at night and a seat or table during the day time. The part of the Hall occupied by the Officers who superintend the examinations is subdivided into two parts which communicate with each other. The first or outer part 外簾 is occupied by the Officers; the second or inner part 內簾, is devoted to the Imperial Commissioners and their assistants, whose business it is to examine the essays. At the end of the Avenue is the *Chi-Kung-Tang* or Hall of Perfect Honesty 至公堂 where the essays are examined. There are also several other Halls in which the essays are examined. The triennial examination which takes place on the 8th month and consists of three sittings mainly on 18th, 12th and 15th is thus described:—

The Candidates are required to enter on the day previous, have their names registered, receive their blank thesis paper, and have cells assigned to them. They have on one night to arrange their rooms and collect their thoughts. At day light the next morning a printed copy of the text which have been collected by the Imperial Commissioner is placed in the hands of each one, and instantly ten thousand brains are at work, ten thousand pencils commit to paper the learned, eloquent and poetical thoughts which spring into existence from the magic influence of the words of Confucius and Mencius. The day passes swiftly away, and many have finished their tasks before the sun is hid behind the Western hills. Many others toil on through the night and some have only finished at midday; but those who are ready hand in their composition before daylight and return to their lodgings for a few days rest and to recruit the overtaxed energies for another struggle. On the first day the texts are taken from the "Four Books (四書); and three essays and one piece of poetry are required. Each essay is to contain about seven hundred words and the poetry to consist of sixteen lines of five words each. On the second day the texts are taken from the five classics 五經, and five essays are required. On the third day general subjects, ancient history, &c., are given for texts. Five essays are required and each one not to exceed three hundred words.

The arrangements with regard to the passing the essays from one examiner to another are such as render it impossible to act unfairly except by the connivance or agreement of all the Officers who hold responsible positions. Great interest attaches to the event of the triennial examinations, and often there are eight or ten thousand candidates of ages varying from that of the youth of twenty to that of the grey haired patriarch who has already taken the first degree. After the examination is concluded the names of the successful candidates are announced at the entrance to the Governors' Yamên; and messengers carry the joyful news by express to all parts of the Province. A feast is given by the Governor to the new graduates, after which they go in state dress to worship the tablets of their ancestors, and to make calls on relatives and friends. After each examination a catalogue is published detailing the names and rank of the examining officers and of the successful candidates, and also giving the texts on which the Essays were written and a selection of the best portions of the candidates' work. The paper concluded with three or four specimens of texts given at the last triennial examination at Canton from which we select the following:—

"It is only the individual possessed of the most entire sincerity that can exist under heaven; who can adjust the great invariable relations of mankind."—Translation, Dr. Legge's Classics vol. 1. p. 293.

Mr. Kingsmill then proceeded to read a very interesting paper upon the Coalfields of the South Eastern Provinces of China. The paper commenced with a description of the geological position of the Coalfields, which the writer referred to the true Coal measures of the Carboniferous system though sometimes beds of coal occur in the carboniferous limestone, though these rocks did not appear to be sufficiently productive to admit of being worked with profit. The paper then described the general features of the several districts, which all through were marked by a remarkable similarity. The series of rocks was described as divided mainly into three systems; the primitive consisting quartzose rocks of uncertain age, associated with outbursts of igneous rocks of various descriptions. Resting on these a mass of rocks was described, which the author of the paper classed as Devonian. They consisted in the lower strata of quartzose conglomerates passing into coarse gritty sandstones, and succeeded by beds of compact limestone. The same series was noticed in such distant spots as Quangtung, Hupeh and Kiangsu provinces. The limestone is generally of a light bluish grey color and very crystalline and generally unfossiliferous, and varies in tructure from compact limestone to white saccharoid Marble. Some fossiliferous districts were, however, described, one being in Hunan province and the other in the neighbourhood of Hoochow and the Tai-hu Lake. Seven different genera were described as occurring at these various localities, from a comparison of which the writer was led to refer these rocks to the Devonian system. This rock occasionally became dolomitic, as in the neighbourhood of Nankin, near Hookow at the entrance to the Poyang Lake, in the flanks of the Woo-o-shan, and probably many other places. From observations in the neighbourhood of Kiuklang and in the Quangtung province, the writer was led to infer the inconformability of these rocks with the succeeding formations; which surmise was verified by the observations of Mr. Bickmore, who at one locality in Hunan found the succeeding formations lying on the upturned edges of the lower limestone. These upper rocks were considered by the author to be the representatives of the Carboniferous limestone of Europe. They consist of limestones differing from the lower rocks, and being generally of darker color distinctly stratified and not mixed with silicious rocks. In some localities they occur as a mass of calcareous shales; but generally the beds vary from one to six or eight feet. The limestones is impure, being mixed more or less with carbonaceous or argillaceous impurities. These rocks were stated to occur in enormous masses in the valley of the Yangtzze, especially between Hankow and Kiukiang as well as in many other places. Throughout the entire area treated of in the paper, embracing portions of seven provinces the above described rocks, associated with occasional outbursts of trappean formations, were stated to constitute the dominant geological features of the country. They are everywhere much disturbed and contorted; broken up by igneous protrusions and jumbled together in masses of greater or less extent. They are generally to be found dipping at high angles, the strike generally approaching W.N.W. to E.S.E. The paper then described the prevailing characteristics of the preceding formation, as consisting of rocks flanking the great mountain chains of the district, of which the Wu-e-shan between Fukien and Kiangse is the principal It then proceeded to describe the different localities for coal known to the writer. The first described, though almost out of the district, was the Kin-kow Coalfield beyond Hankow, attempts to work which had been made at various times. A detailed account was given of the coal workings in the Yi-shan district, also in Hupeh near the River Yangtsze about 60 miles below Hankow. It lies about five miles from the town of Hwang-shih-kiang, where rocks, apparently the representives of the Permian formations of Europe occur. These rocks are succeeded by light sandstones passing up into imperfectly conglomerated gravels and sands. Immediately below these rocks the coal bearing formations are seen in a group of low hills near the Sai-ko-tang Lakes. The rock is composed of quartzose grits interstratified with argillaceous schists. There is only one seam of coal known to occur, which is said to be from 1 ft. to 3 ft. in thickness, resting on an underclay of greyish color and capped with a dark carbonaceous shale containing in abundance Siggillaria and Fern fronds besides impressions of soft interlacing stems. The coal was stated to be of inferior quality and very hapure, and only used in the immediate neighbourhood. Near the Cock's Head other Coal beds were described as occurring in Carboniferous limestone; but the mines seem to have been disused for several years. The third Coalfield in the neighbourhood of Sui-Chang, near Kiuklang, next described, as probably a repetition of the same strata as at Yi-shan. The coal producing districts in the province of Kiangsi one at Loh-ping-hien and another at Kish-kang-hien were mentioned. The paper then gave a description of the rocks in the neighbourhood of Nankin where coal is also known to occur. The lower rocks consist of first quartz succeeded by gritty states and dolomitic limestone. In the immediate neighbourhood of Nankin the coal formations appear to immediately succeed these lower rocks and to consist as at Yi-shan of quartzose sandstone, in beds of from 2 ft. to 3 ft. in thickness. Three localities were mentioned where Coal mines were known to occur about 50 li to the east of the city. At one the Lung-t'ang-shan the coal was said to be of superior quality. The other localities mentioned were the Hwan-hoang-shan and Se-shan. The formations appear to be much the same as at Yi-shan, commencing with a coarse conglomerate passing into sandstone. The paper then described the Coal mines in the prefecture of Yen-chow above Hang-chow on the Tsien-t'ang River, where the geological formations appear to be similar to those in the neighbourhood of Nankin. The principal mines were stated to occur at Hwang-shan. Much of the coal appears to find its way to the Shanghai market and was stated to be of fair quality. No other coal mines were known to the writer as occurring in the provinces of Fukien and Chekiang further north than Chow-chow-foo, near Swatow and Chang-chow-foo in the neighbourhood of Amoy. Mines occur in low hills at a place called Pih-sa and also in the neighbourhood of the town of Yung-ting-hiou. The coal here was stated to be of an inferior quality and not equal to that imported from Formosa. Reference was then made to four Coalfields in the province of Quan-tung, described in a former paper by the writer.

At the conclusion of the papers a vote of thanks to Dr. Keer and Mr. Kingsmill was proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously. The meeting then separated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

November 20th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Thorne v. Hogg.

Mr. Lawrance appeared for the plaintiff in this case, and Mr. Mybergh for the defendant.

Mr. Mybergh.—I rise to move that this case be adjourned, and I think the circumstances that I shall state will warrant the Court in granting my application. Mr. J. Hogg, the brother of the defendant, and Mr. Thorne, the plaintiff, own adjacent plots of ground; and an agreement was come to between them that a portion of each of those plots should be given up for a thoroughfare. This thoroughfare is known by the name of Malden Lane, and runs from the Szechuen Road round towards the Commercial Bank. Mr. Edward Hogg, the defendant, states that he committed the acts of alleged trespass in the capacity of tenant to his brother Mr. J. Hogg. Now, in the absence of Mr. J. Hogg, who can best testify to the exact nature of

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the agreement entered into, a verdict must be entered for the plaintiff. But I would submit that in such a case acts of trespass will be constantly committed to keep alive the defendant's interest. Of course an injunction will be taken out and granted on the occasion of each trespass against the trespasser; so, to prevent a contempt of Court, different persons must be employed for each several act of trespass. There will thus be numberless actions entailing very great expense, and as both parties are anxious merely that the question be settled, I would suggest that an adjournment is the most advisable course, and I will undertake that the case shall not be delayed beyond ten days after Mr. J. Hogg's return here.

Mr. LAWRANCE.—My learned friend has no right to hold out such a threat as he has done, and I would submit that his application is without sufficient grounds. A dispute at this time last autumn arose first in April last, and soon after then I submitted a statement of facts to my learned friend as the basis of a compromise.

Mr. MYBURGH remarked that the statement was too one-sided for any compromise to be effected on it.

Mr. LAWRANCE continued.—A verbal agreement was come to between the two parties to this suit as far back as 1864. The question to be tried is whether the consent of both the parties to the agreement is necessary, to enable what has been used since the date of it by certain persons as a road to be closed, or whether such a right vests in either party singly. Mr. Edward Hogg, the defendant, can state all that is known to his brother on the matter. There can therefore be no sufficient reason for adjourning the case until Mr. James Hogg's return. Certain boundary stones separating the two estates were left at the time of the agreement being entered into. This fact of the stones being left, I would submit, is an evidence that it was intended either party should have the right of closing the road.

Mr. MYBURGH.—It is scarcely likely Mr. James Hogg would have expended some Tls. 6,000 in building houses on his property if this road could have been closed. The tenants of these houses will most likely leave them if the road under discussion, which affords them great conveniences, be closed.

Mr. LAWRANCE.—The plaintiff has an European house abutting closely on this road, for which he can hardly get a tenant while this road continues as a thoroughfare. The adjournment of the case would seriously damage the plaintiff. The Chinese who use the road would be an annoyance to Europeans living in the house.

The COURT.—The case stands adjourned for the evidence of Mr. James Hogg. The defendant will pay all the costs of this hearing and of the adjournment.

Mr. LAWRANCE.—I presume we may build up our wall.

The COURT.—Certainly, I can't prevent that; and I don't see how I can grant an injunction that will prevent its being pulled down.

Mr. MYBURGH.—The wall will be knocked down, I can assure the Court, in the most friendly spirit possible.

MIXED COURT.

November 23rd.

Before C. ALABASTER Esq.

SHU HAEFUNG, & CHUN-WEI-YUEN.

MESSRS. WALLER & CO., *v* KEW PIDIN

This case had been adjourned from the 16th inst. Messrs Waller & Co., put in documents to shew that a cheque for Tls. 4,500, the difference between a sum of Tls. 12,000 advanced to Kew Pidin on silk and Tls. 7,500 the value of his share as maintained by them, had been paid to some one. There was no evidence though to shew that it had been paid to Kew Pidin. They explained their inability to prove that the Tls. 4,500 or even the cheque had got into Kew Pidin's hands, by the circumstance of its being customary to make out cheques for Chinese to bearer and not to order.

Kew Pidin put in a receipt for an amount that would shew him to be a partner in the firm to the extent of one-fifth.

The Court decided that they could not reject the direct evidence of the receipt put in by Kew Pidin, and therefore gave judgment in his favour.

MESSRS. SMITH, KENNEDY & CO., *v* WAN-KIN-KEE.

This case had been adjourned from the 16th instant.

The Court again adjourned it and requested Messrs. Smith Kennedy and Co., to put in a clear statement of accounts, setting off whatever they had received against the Tls. 25,000 and interest they would claim on their transaction with Aloong as it originally stood. The Court further considered that Messrs. Smith Kennedy and Co. had no remedy against Wan-kin-kee, as there was not sufficient evidence of his having stood security for Aloong, against whom only they could proceed.

Mr. KNEVITT, by his Attorney GEO. J. W. COWIE *v.* SHEU CHIH-CHUNG.

The defendant in this case was at Soochow. The Court would issue a warrant against him, but remarked Mr. Cowie that there might be some difficulty in serving Sheu Chih-chung.

OXFORD & CO. *v.* CHANG SUNG-KEE.

This was an action to recover a godown order, plaintiff alleging that the goods had been delivered. There was no doubt that the money had been paid for them; but the Chinaman denied ever having received them.

Adjourned for the production of further evidence of delivery.

OXFORD & CO. *v.* YUNG-KEE.

In this case, unfortunately, the Yung-kee bank had failed and as nothing appeared to be known of any persons concerned, the case was adjourned.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

The case of NIXON *v.* SHUN-SHU TUNG, was brought on before Dr. Jenkins, but again adjourned.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I attended the meeting of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps to-day at the Main Guard; and it certainly does appear to me that impecuniosity can be no part of the Corps' failing; nor does the Shanghai rashness which is supposed to have a good deal to do with the before mentioned impecuniosity appear to have left the Corps, for an analysis of what the Meeting resolved to do presents these salient points. There were 30 members present of which about 20 voted; and these 20 resolved to spend Tls. 2,000 in re-arming 100 men with a particular weapon which none of them had ever seen; and declined to leave the choice of weapon in the hands of such men as Maclean and Brenell. Now these two men are Officers of the Corps, are in England, and when they buy a gun know what they are about. They can see it, and they can try it, and they know what we want, whereas of the members present how many understand the theory of Projectiles, and the Science of Gunnery, in its many divisions of Arms, Trajectory, Explosive power, and Action and Reaction. A few probably do, but very few so well as our esteemed Captain Peter Maclean.

And how did the meeting resolve to raise this sum? Amongst themselves; for if they did not pay it all under the head of new weapons, they paid the balance under the cloak of yearly subscriptions. The gentleman "who was in a corner found" certainly did propose that the Shanghai public might be drawn on to the tune of a couple of thousand for new arms; but he can't have been here long or he would have known better.

And the chief point is, that all this money is to be expended (if it can be found), and all this haste is to be made about fixing the weapon, when of those who voted on the subject and its Amendment the divisions were in one case 11 for and 9 against, and in the other 11 for and 10 against, shewing a most divided opinion to be entertained by the members themselves.

I would not for a moment act as a drag on any reasonable movement for arming our Corps with Breech Loaders, but must enter a protest against spending so much money at so inopportune a time; and being in such useless haste about choosing a weapon when the science of Breech Loading Arms for Military purposes is at present attracting so much attention, and is constantly being improved.

I heard a gentleman at the meeting make mention of Gun Cotton; it is already used at home for smooth bore fire arms, and very possibly may be made suitable for Rifled Guns before long. It is infinitely preferable to use if practicable, as it does not foul the gun and has no smoke. I look for decided changes and improvements in the science of Gunnery, before many years are over.

Your Obedient Servant,
CONSERVATIVE.

Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1866

CHINKEANG CHRISTENINGS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Permit me to offer some remarks in reference to the correspondence which arose through a leader in your paper of the 17th inst., on the manner in which the Jesuit Father Zeckinger carried on his mission in Chinkeang.

I hope to be able to give some clue to the origin of the rumour, on which the attacks made on Father Zeckinger were founded, though perhaps your famous correspondent, who signs himself "Martin Luther" may again state, that he after all should not be surprised if the under-signed should turn out to be a member of the Jesuit fraternity.

A charge of this nature is certainly but a poor pretence for an argument. If "Delta" and those who coincide with his views are to be taken as disguised members of the Jesuit fraternity, then, I must say that all the foreign residents of this port must be included in the number. Possibly the foreign residents here are very much benighted, and far removed from the enlightenment and intelligence of the people of Shanghai; but it would be much better to remain so, than to be brought to light by persons who accept as truth the first "canard," which perhaps has been told them, and unscrupulously make use of it, to defame the character of a highly respected gentleman.

May Chinkeang ever be kept clear from any such visitors as the one who inspired your leader, and the public will be saved from accepting ill-founded rumours in toll.

Your correspondent "Martin Luther," it is to be supposed, was satisfied with believing that there was no more chance to improve his wisdom, or he certainly would have enquired into the regulations which govern Jesuit Fathers regarding Baptism, which he easily could have done without the least injury to his faith, considering his inclination to finding a mote in another man's eye and not noticing the beam in his own!

However, I feel convinced that every one of the Chinkiang community will most heartily concur with me, that Father Zeckinger deserves unlimited praise for the manner in which he has been and is conducting his mission, and I abstain from laying great stress on to what extent the foreign residents themselves are indebted to Father Zeckinger and his medical assistant Brother Bernard, for fear of perhaps calling forth from the weak mind of your correspondent "Martin Luther," the supposition of self interest having prompted this letter.

Apologizing for having intruded upon your time, I trust that you will support justice by giving publicity to this letter and

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
A CHINKIANG PROTESTANT.

Chinkiang, 20th Nov., 1866.

[Our correspondent begins by promising to give some clue to the origin of the report regarding the speedy issue of proselytism alleged to have been adopted at Chinkiang; but quite loses sight of this factor in the account of verbiage into which he plunges. Whether Shanghai is more intelligent than Chinkiang, or Chinkiang more benighted than Shanghai, is utterly inapplicable to the question. Pere Zeckinger is no doubt a most energetic and zealous man, but the fact was never denied.—ED.]

THE RUSSIAN PORTS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It may be of service to persons intending to visit any of the Russian ports on the northern coast, to know that they must provide themselves with passports from their respective Consuls, which should be countersigned by the Russian Consul. The government is particular in this respect. It does not care for foreign immigration, though the officials are polite and obliging. The country in this neighborhood is very fine, and the climate surpasses any I have yet experienced.

Yours truly,
VIATOR.

Vladivostock, Oct. 26th, 1866.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

COUNCIL ROOM,
SHANGHAI, 16th November, 1866.

At a MONTHLY MEETING *of the* COUNCIL, *held at the* PUBLIC OFFICE No. 12 HONAN ROAD, *on* FRIDAY, *the* SIXTEENTH *Day of* NOVEMBER, 1866, *pursuant to Notice.*

Present.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esquire, *Chairman.*
Mr. Councillor COUTTS.
" " PROBST.
" " IVESON.
" " HAYES, Junr.

184.—The Secretary's summons calling the Meeting was read.

185.—It was moved by Mr. Councillor Coutts, seconded by Mr. Councillor Hayes, and *resolved unanimously*

"That Mr. Councillor Johnson be elected CHAIRMAN of this Council."

186.—The MINUTES of the last MEETINGS were read, confirmed, and signed.

187.—A Report from the PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE was received, read, and ordered to be entered upon the Minutes.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

Your committee have the pleasure of presenting to your council, their report of proceedings for the past three months; in doing so they would preface, by remarking that the only works undertaken of any importance, are, the erection of new Police Cells in the Honan Road, and repairs to the bunding of the North bank of the Yang-king-Pang Creek between the Yang-tzse and Szechuen Roads.

Agreeably with a request preferred by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee, your committee have been keeping the expenditure within the narrowest possible limits, compatible with the efficiency of this branch of the Municipal detail, but however, works of importance, such as the repairs of the bridges over the Yang-king-Pang, and the cleansing of that Creek your committee are of opinion must be undertaken forthwith. With this view the Public Works Committees of the English and French Councils have had a meeting and arranged the preliminary details, so far as practicable, each Council contributing towards these necessary works, aided by a moiety from the Chinese authorities.

It may be assumed that there will be no difficulty in obtaining the required sum from H. E. the Taotai, who has already (early in the year) acknowledged his obligation by contributing as the works progressed.

Letters have been frequently addressed to Dr. Winchester H. B. M's. Consul soliciting his using his influence with the local authorities to compel the villagers residing on the Woosung Road to desist from removing the railings and planking of the bridges. The practice still continues, notwithstanding the strong and repeated remonstrances addressed to the Consular Body, by the Council.

It is with regret your Committee have to report the continued indisposition of the Road Inspector Mr. William Smith, his precarious condition is a source of constant anxiety to them —for your information an outline of Mr. Smith's services under, the Council is here inserted. In February 1863 while in the Royal Engineers, he was temporarily employed as Assistant Inspector of Roads, at $45 per month, on the 5th November 1863 your Committee find a three years engagement entered into with him with monthly pay at the rate of Tls. 75 and allowances of Tls. 30, this rate of pay was increased, the following month, to Tls. 100 and in December 1865 to Tls. 115, the allowance of Tls. 30 then ceased and Quarters Fuel and Light &c., were provided. The Council's agreement with Mr. Smith terminated on the 5th instant. Your Committee note that Mr. Smith is entitled to a free passage to England upon the expiration of his agreement.

Buildings, Police Cells.—Three new Police Cells and a Beer Store, are being built in the yard of the Central Police Station. On the completion of these works, the old Cells will be pulled down.

Engine House.—Part of the Shed adjoining the Council House has been altered and enclosed for the purpose of forming an Engine House. Fire Engine No. 1 is now placed there.

Hong-qua Police Station.—This building has been placed in thorough repair.

Roads, Pekin Road.—The extension of this Road is now completed.

Hankow Road.—This road has been levelled and reformed, from the Hoopeh Road to the Defence Ditch.

General Repairs—have been made to the other Roads both in the English and Hong-qua settlements.

Granite Chips.—A large quantity of Chips have been stored, for repairs that may be rendered necessary during the wet season.

Rubbling Well and Sloswuy Roads.—These Roads have been kept in good repair.

Woosung Road.—The Bridges on the Road leading to Woosung have been repaired. Nothing has been permanently done by your Committee towards the maintenance of the Road, they not having taken over the charge of it.

Lighting.—Gas has now been introduced into the following Roads in the English Settlement—Bund, Szechuen, Klangsu, Honan, Shantung, Puhkien, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Nanking, Kiukiang, Ningpo, and Pekin Roads. Total number at present of Gas Lamps in the English Settlement is 175. Oil lamps 12. Oil lamps, Hong-qua 18.

Yang-king-pang Walling.—The walling opposite the premises of Messrs. H. Fogg & Co. has been rebuilt, and the road will now be re-opened for traffic.

Drains.—With the exception of repairs, &c., to some of the small drains, no other works have been undertaken in connection with the public sewers during the past three months. Your Committee purpose to at once commence the proposed drain in the Nanking Road (Maloo) extending from the Fohkien to the Honan Roads, and also to form small drains in the Canton and Nankin Roads, running from the Bund and discharging into the Szechuen main sewer.

Resolved—

188.—That the REPORT of the PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE be approved.

Various subjects were discussed, correspondence laid on the table, considered, and referred to the notice of different Committees.

Resolved—

That this Council do now adjourn.

F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

THE SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

(Daily Press.)

As the time approaches for the inauguration of the new line of steamers between California and this port, the public must feel a lively interest in the preliminary arrangements of an undertaking, which increases the importance of this colony by giving it another means of communication with the world. In another column will be found the first tangible evidence that has yet been afforded to the public that this enterprise is really in progress, and about to become a fact, and those interested will read with pleasure the announcement of the plan of operations. The facilities that will thus be afforded for travel are superior to anything that has yet been enjoyed by the tourist. It is understood that arrangements are to be made by which passengers in England can take tickets thence to this port, which will give them the privilege of travelling over nearly two thirds of the Globe in a comfortable and rapid manner. Thus, suppose a passenger leave Liverpool at the specified time for making the connection at New York and San Francisco, ten days will in ordinary cases land him in New York, give him two days delay there, twenty one days from New York to San Francisco, two days delay in that place, and we have thirty six days. It is estimated that the passage to Hongkong will not exceed twenty five days, thus making the entire passage from Liverpool sixty-one days, four of which the traveller has for relaxation, either business or pleasure, or two each in New York and San Francisco. During the summer season there is also the route across the American Continent which is available and affords an opportunity of travelling nearly three thousand miles overland, and crossing the Rocky Mountains. Starting from Liverpool either by this route or the P. & O. route via Suez, a person can thus make a tour round the world in one hundred and six days, a feat that only a few years back would have been considered extraordinary if performed in a year. It would appear that the P. M. S. Company are making ample preparations for the successful operation of this line. The *Colorado*, one of the first ships ever built for this trade, and entirely new, is to be pioneer vessel, and two others reported to be the largest steamers ever built in New York, are to follow as soon as completed, their construction having been delayed by strikes among the workmen which put the builders about two or three months behind their contracts. It is expected, however, that these will be able to take their place in the line by the middle of next year, until which time the *Colorado* only will be used. The vessel is to sail from San Francisco on the first day of January 1867, and may accordingly be expected here during the latter part of that month. It is understood that all her first cabin accommodation is already engaged.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Price.	Dividend
	£	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank ...	50	25	nil.	10 p.a.
Asiatic Banking Corporation.	20	10	2 ⅝	5 p.a.
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	25	3	..
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	25	nil.	nil.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	12 p.a.
Central Bank	25	25	nil.	..
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	19	5 p.a.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	35	10 p.a.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	..	8 p.a.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	45	10 p.a.

Commercial Cos.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250	8 p.a.
Shanghai Club	100	100	15	None.
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	80	..
Hongqua Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	..
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50	..
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	600	..
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	Nil.	..
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	250	250	25	..
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75	..
French Gas Co.	50	50	45	..
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	600	1,025	10 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co....	3,000	1,000	1,250	..

* Since suspended (5th Oct.)

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate,
Sight .....6s. 0½d. .....▶ Tl
6 mos. sight, ...6s. 3d. .....
Credits, 6 mos....6s. 4d. .....
Bills with Doct.,
6 mos. .....6s. 4½d.....

On Paris.—Credits, 6 mos. sight
Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl.
Documents, 6 mos. sight
Fcs. 8.02½ per Tl.

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs. 209.

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, accptd. 3 d/s. [Rs 300.

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 ds. 20½ p. cent disct. Private 15 ds. 27 " "

Mex. Dollars—73.4
Carolus—74 4
Gold Bars, 98 touch, Tls. 166 5
Bar Silver, Tls. 114.4
Copper Cash 1,340 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Nov. 23rd.

		Duty
SHIRTINGS,—		
Grey, 7 lbs. .....per piece	2.50 a 2.70	2½
" 8¼ a 8½ lbs. ..... "	2.75 a 3.00	2½
" 9 a 9½ lbs. ..... "	3.15 a 3.30	2½
White, 56 Reed..... "	2.35 a 2.50	2½
" 64 " ..... "	2.75 a 2.90	2½
" 66 a 72 Reed..... "	2.85 a 4.00	2½
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs. .....per piece	2.15 a 2.30	2½
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards .....▶ "	5.50 a 6.00	
JEANS,		
30 yards ..... "	No stock.	
SHEETINGS,—		
40 yds., catties 10 & 11 ... "		
lbs. 13½ to 14½ ..... "	6.50	
SPANISH STRIPES,		
According to quality & asst. p. yd.	0.63 a 0.70	
LONG ELLS,—		
Scarlet .....per piece	7.50 a 7.60	
Assorted..... "	7.20	
Other marks Scarlet..... "	7.40 a 7.50	
Assorted..... "	7.30 a 7.40	
CAMLETS,—S..... "	15.25 a 15.50	
SS ..... "	14.50 a 15.00	
SSS..... "	13.00 a 13.50	
LEAD,.....per picul	4.00 a 4.50	
IRON,—		
Bar.....per picul	2.20 a 2.30	
Nail Rod ..... "	2.35 a 2.40	
Hoop ..... "	2.20 a 2.30	
STEEL,—Swedish .....per tub	4.00	
TIN.—Malacca .....per picul	18.0 a 20.0	
Inferior ..... "		
TIN PLATES,.....per box	4.50 a 4.60	
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship p. ton	11.00	
North Wales, " "	10.50	
English, " "	10.00	
Anthracite, " "	12.00	
Sydney, " "	8.00	
Japan, " "	6.00	
Formosa, " "	5.50	
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new, per pcl.	4.80 a 5.20	
Brown, " "	3.60 a 4.30	
Swatow, White, " "		
Brown " "		
Amoy, White..... "		
Brown " "	3.20 a 3.70	
RICE,—Bengal, White ..... "	1.50 a 2.15	
Siam, Cargo, com. "		
White ..... "		

OPIUM,—

Malwa, New,...Tls.	635 a 640
Patna, New,...Tls.	450 a 453
Benares, ... "	

HANKOW QUOTATIONS.

November 17th, 1866.

IMPORTS.

GREY SHIRTINGS,—		
7 lbs.....per piece	Tls. 2.55 a 2.65	
8¼ a 8½ lbs. ..... "	2.85 a 3.00	
WHITE SHIRTINGS,—		
56 to 60 reed, ... "	2.20 a 2.30	
64 to 66 ... "	2.80 a 3.00	
T-CLOTHS,—6 lbs..... "	2.30 a 2.40	
7 ... "	2.50 a 2.80	
8 ,,36 in. "	3.20 a 3.40	
CAMLETS,—SS Asstd. "	13.00 a 14.00	
LONG ELLS,—		
H H Scarlet..... "	7.50	
" Assorted ... "	7.30 a 7.40	
LASTINGS,..... "	11.00 a 14.00	
MALWA,—New, ...per chest	675.00	
Old, ... "	650.00	
PATNA,..... "	510.00	
SUGAR,—White,... per picul	5.00 a 6.00	
Brown Canton "	3.70 a 4.50	
PEPPER,—Black ..... "	6.00 a 6.50	

EXPORTS.

OIL, Sow-you per Tub of 63 catties	4.80 a 5.00
" Hung-hong-you 54 "	4.00 a 4.50
" Pa-tong-you,...per picul	6.50
TALLOW, per picul of 90 catties	9.80
WAX,.....per picul	240.0.0
TOBACCO,—Yellow ... "	23.0.0 a 28.0.0
Green ... "	32.0.0 a 35.0.0
HEMP,—Green ..... "	None.
White ..... "	"

FREIGHT—To Shanghai Tls. 3 per ton of 40 cubic.

EXCHANGE—On Shanghai,
Bank rate 1½ per cent disct. 10 days
Private paper, 1½ a 1½ piece disct. usual sight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ARCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16 h Nov. 1866

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT
YOKOHAMA.
tf 713 May 16th, 1866

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.
tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

At the North-China Herald Office.
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits
Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List.

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 21ap April 21st, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.

LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.
Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, 8vo., Price 6s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHHILL & SONS
11, New Burlington Street.
-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17le-1867, 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196,197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

TO IMPORTERS.

THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases, forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.
26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov. 17	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Nov. 16	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 17	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnston	Hankow	... 16	do	Russell and Co
... 17	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... 16	do	Dent and Co
... 18	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	316	Drage	Tientsin	... 13	do	Trautmann and Co
... 18	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow	... 13	do	H. Fogg and Co
... 18	Jane	Br brq	307	Hellerlson	Newchwang	... 11	Millet	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 18	Island Queen	Br str	129	Shaw	Fuchau v. Ningpo	... 13	General	F. R. Gamwell
... 18	Fei-loong	Br str	760	Pritchard	Nagasaki	... 16	do	T. Kroes and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Low	Ningpo	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 19	Frouin	Hamburg	215	Latjen	Sydney	Sept. 20	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 19	Lizzie Allen	Br schr	325	Dunn	Hakodadi	Nov. 10	Sea Weed	Glover and Co
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 19	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 20	Gauges	Br str	742	Bernard	Hongkong	... 15	do	P. & O. Co.
... 20	Kwokee	Br sch	314	Bengeholo	Newchwang	... 12	do	Trautmann and Co
... 21	Whampoa	Br str	316	Phillips	Put back	... 18		Glover and Co.
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 20	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow	... 18	do	Russell and Co
... 21	Glengyle	Br str	1266	Hooper	Hankow	... 18	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 21	Marin	Br str	160	Newman		... —	do	Lane, Crawford & Co
... 21	Jennie	Br brg	290	Morehouse	Yokohama	... —		Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	Cadiz	Br str	481	Davis	Yokohama	... 17	do	P. & O. Co
... 22	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 21	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 22	La Vierge	Fr bark	280	Riemfereo	Hakodadi	... 1	Sea Weed	Thérie and Co
... 22	Peter Denny	Br ship	971	Adams	London	July 15	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 22	Coreu	Br brq	409	Kier	Newchwang	Nov. 14	do	Glover and Co.
... 22	Minnie	Br g. brq	407	Black	Nagasaki	... 17	Coals	Glover and Co
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 28	General	Russell and Co
... 23	Betty Perlbach	Ham brq	350	Blohm	Swatow	... 1	Sugar	Bourjau, Rubener and Co
... 23	Duplelx	Fr str	871	Noel	Yokohama	... 18	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 23	Burmah	Br ship	887	Hawkins	Sydney	Sept. 16	Coals	Frazar and Co

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Nov. 17	Anita	Br brq	348	Atkins	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 17	Golden State	Am sh	944	Dolano	Yokohama	Part of Original, etc.	Olyphant and Co
... 17	Neptune	Br brq	533	Parkins	Fuchau	Sundries	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 17	Hercules	Chi str		Parkes,	Nagasaki		
... 17	Varuna	Jap str	867	Stephens	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 18	Whampoa	Br str	106	Phillip	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 18	Shansa	Am str	561	Frand	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 18	Kiang-loong	Am str	915	West	Hankow		Augustine Heard and Co
... 18	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 18	Kirkland	Br brq	453	Colledge	Yokohama	Cotton	Master
... 19	Isles of the South	Br sh	821	Davidson	Swatow	Cotton, etc.	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 19	Aurora Australis	Br brq	508	Todd	Yokohama	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 19	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 20	Alice	Ham sh	584	Kier	Chefoo	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 20	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 20	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 20	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		H. Fogg & Co
... 21	Queen of the Ocean	Br sh	670	Ellison	Fuchau	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 21	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 22	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnston	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 22	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 22	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Chefoo & Taku	Opium, etc.	Smith, Kennedy & Co
... 22	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 22	Jane Rea	Fr brq	244	Levêque	Keelung	Stores	Blum, Brothers and Co
... 22	Shelburne	Br brq	371	Lowe	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Augustine Heard and Co
... 22	Charlotte	Br brq	589	Pearon	Fuchau	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 22	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 22	Confucius	Chi str	295	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 23	Camilla	Br brq	507	Drysdale	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	Valetta	Br brq	386	Cavanagh	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	H. A. Holcomb
... 23	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Sooloo	Br brq	472	Edom	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 23	Thos. Bell	Br sh	835	Gruzelier	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	F. Reck	Bre brq	546	Steckman	Fuchau		Eduard Schellhass and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
3 p	Cadiz	Davis	Br str	481	Nov 22	Yokohama	P. & O. Co.		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
H W	Fee-loong	Olsen	Chi str		Oct 6	Nanking	Chinese Government		
2 s	Fei-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Nov 18	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
P & O M	Ganges	Bernard	Br str	742	Nov 20	Hongkong	P. & O. Co		
J M J	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1266	Nov 21	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Chefoo & Taku	25th instant
4 s	Greta	Gudger	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Henchow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sulong	T. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
G c	Island Queen	Shaw	Br str	129	Nov. 18	Fuchau v. Ningpo	F. R. Gamwell		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Rigodit	Fr str	872	Oct 21	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Singapore, Galle, &c	27th instant
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
7 p	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Nov 21		Lane, Crawford and Co	Fuchau	25th instant
5 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Nov 16		Chinese Government		
S S N J	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Nov 21	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	25th instant
1 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuna		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
M D	Shoney-leen	Lunham	Br str	492	Oct 28	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Yokohama	28th instant
P & O M	Singapore	Wilkinson	Br str	781	Nov 13	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	25th instant
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		
6 p	Ta-Yung	Hutchinson	Br str	186	Oct 17	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Twatee		Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept. 10	Launched			Laid up
7 p	Whampoa	Phillips	Br str	316	Nov 21	Put back	Glover and Co		
	25 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No. & SEC.	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. P. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Prederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Kwen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne	Friday	British ship	504	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	303	H. I. M.'s Customs

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SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			202,630.04	...	8,647.43	...	316.16	211,593.63	2,355.45	550.51	15,587.51	2,875.18	28.51	1,606.97	5,813.73	11,805.97	40,707.83
City of Quebec	November 19	London	8,770.05	...	503.82	...	...	4,274.47	43.12	...	916.00	50.73	...	48.79	482.81	1,183.62	2,730.07
Elizabeth Nicholson	" 22	London	1,039.21	...	412.29	...	...	1,445.50	...	...	603.09	21.90	...	7.28	335.38	815.44	1,773.09
Camilla	" 23	London	4,918.63	...	...	...	...	4,318.63	...	...	158.13	16.45	...	10.19	29.95	218.61	433.33
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	211,762.53	...	9,563.54	...	316.16	211,632.23	2,398.57	550.51	17,263.73	2,960.26	28.51	1,763.23	6,661.87	14,023.64	45,644.32

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong	Oulong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			11,211.67	...	...	...	3,736.54	14,947.91	...	...	...	606.55	...	...	...	70.04	676.59
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports & Transhipments.		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			6464	4912.45	...	...	8502	5195.35	...	105	...	...	1271	1491.76	...	...
City of Quebec	November 19	London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	100.64
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	100.64	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			678	518.63	...	...	678	518.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain.			Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			America.			Total
		Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	822.60	2330.84	842.00	7005.20	2801.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,712.25
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 17TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	593½	593.50	131	157.20	50	60.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	199	199.00	7	8.40	15	18.00	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	1	1.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	793½	792.68	138	165.60	65	78.00	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	6	6.00	120	144.00	4	4.80	2	2

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Foochow.		Hongkong.		Takao.		Total.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Malwa	123	123.00	42½	42.50	53	53.00	93	93.00	438	438.00	...	...	27	27.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	776½	776.50
Patna	3	3.00	...	...	2	2.40	...	...	69	82.80	...	...	14	16.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	105.60
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	105.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	105.60
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	126	126.00	42½	42.50	55	55.40	93	93.00	595	626.40	...	...	41	43.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	963½	987.70

FOOCHOW TEA RETURN.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM FOOCHOW TO FOREIGN PORTS, SEASON 1866-67,—(CONTINUED.)

Vessel's Name.	Destination.	Date of Clearance.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	S. O. Pekoe.	S. Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			203,305.59	13,581.42	17,084.68	1,111.55	13,520.51	909.83	182.78	309,816.30	2,624.80
Ellenborough	London	October 27	6,311.38	953.17	17.94	2.94	625.81	39.80	9.60	7,960.70	...
Fontenoye	do.	" 30	4,910.01	162.36	108.36	88.17	534.68	30.70	...	5,840.88	...
Invincible	do.	" 30	5,132.13	418.59	...	...	354.84	29.90	8.75	6,274.21	...
Gauntlet	do.	November 8	6,092.89	145.86	629.20	...	115.38	9.85	...	6,993.22	...
Total			226,112.60	15,201.40	17,840.22	1,202.66	15,151.17	1,080.07	201.10	336,885.31	2,624.80

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